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KORUS

M O N T H L Y

Foal Eagle *2000*

U.S., ROK forces
come together for
combined exercise

KORUS

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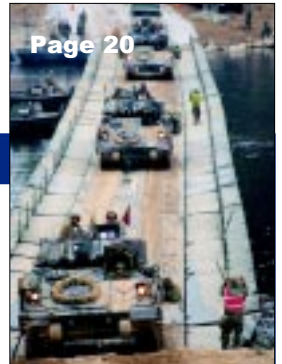
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Cover

Soldiers of the 50th Engineer Co. guide M2A2 Bradley fighting vehicles from the 2nd Bn., 9th Inf. Regt., over a floating bridge on the Imjin River during Exercise Foal Eagle. 21D conducted river crossing training involving about 300 tracked vehicles, trucks and other equipment.

Photo by Steve Oertwig



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Courageous Channel

Family members travel to Pusan to learn about Noncombatant Evacuation Operations (NEO) first-hand during Exercise Courageous Channel.

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Battle-ready Brothers-in-Arms

U.S. and Republic of Korea forces square off during a training exercise near the demilitarized zone.

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Securing the Perimeter



Kunsan Air Base hosts the airbase ground defense portion of Foal Eagle, testing defenders against formidable opposing forces.

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See **KORUS** online at <http://www.korea.army.mil/pao/korus/korus.htm>

A large M1A1 Abrams tank is shown crossing a river. Two soldiers are visible on top of the tank. In the background, a line of other tanks is waiting on a sandy bank. The water is turbulent as the tank moves through it.

A tank crew from the 2nd Inf. Division's 1st Brigade, 1st Bn., 72nd Armor, proves that water can't slow down an M1A1 Abrams main battle tank. The tank crew gave the Abrams a bath and kept moving during a fording exercise at the Imjin River.

Steve Oetwig

Korea under seige

Story by Staff Sgt. Theresa A. McCullough

More than 45,000 U.S. and Republic of Korea troops from all services teamed up to train in a combined environment during Foal Eagle 2000.

Foal Eagle is an annual field training exercise aimed at unit level training. The exercise took place Oct. 25 through Nov. 3.

Foal Eagle serves two purposes: to demonstrate the U.S. resolve to help defend South Korea; and to provide an opportunity for the U.S. and Korean forces of all services to work together and develop teamwork and friendship through combined field maneuvers.

U.S. and ROK forces accomplished many objectives during the exercise: to perform valuable field training in their areas of expertise, practice rear area defense against special operations forces, foster teamwork between U.S. and ROK forces, and give units stationed in the continental United States a taste of what they can expect if called in to support United Nations Command, Combined Forces Command and USFK forces.

This year's exercise was broken into two parts. The first part concentrated on protecting valuable assets in the peninsula, mainly against attack by enemy special operations forces. Foal Eagle contained several training events

that focused on the protection of airfields, ports and military bases. Kunsan Air Base hosted the air base ground defense portion of the exercise and the amphibious assault focused on the Pohang area.

The second part of the exercise featured large-scale training events. During Foal Eagle, USFK deployed U.S. and ROK units of all kinds. Though most of the U.S. forces stationed at bases and camps on the peninsula participated in the exercise, about 20,000 active-duty and reserve augmentees came from around the world to lend a hand.

"The coordination and effort to make this exercise work was very challenging," said Lt. Col. Marc Pagliaro, chief of the Foal Eagle Exercise Branch. "But the 12 months worth of staff planning on both the ROK and U.S. side made it very successful."

According to Pagliaro, planning for next year's exercise has already begun, with a review of the after action reports.

In this issue, we offer readers a close-up view of the different events that made up Foal Eagle 2000. While not completely inclusive of all the hard work, teamwork and coordination, this month's KORUS coverage provides a look into how U.S. and ROK forces became better prepared to defend South Korea.

GAS! GAS!! GAS

Story by Sgt. 1st Class James Yocum

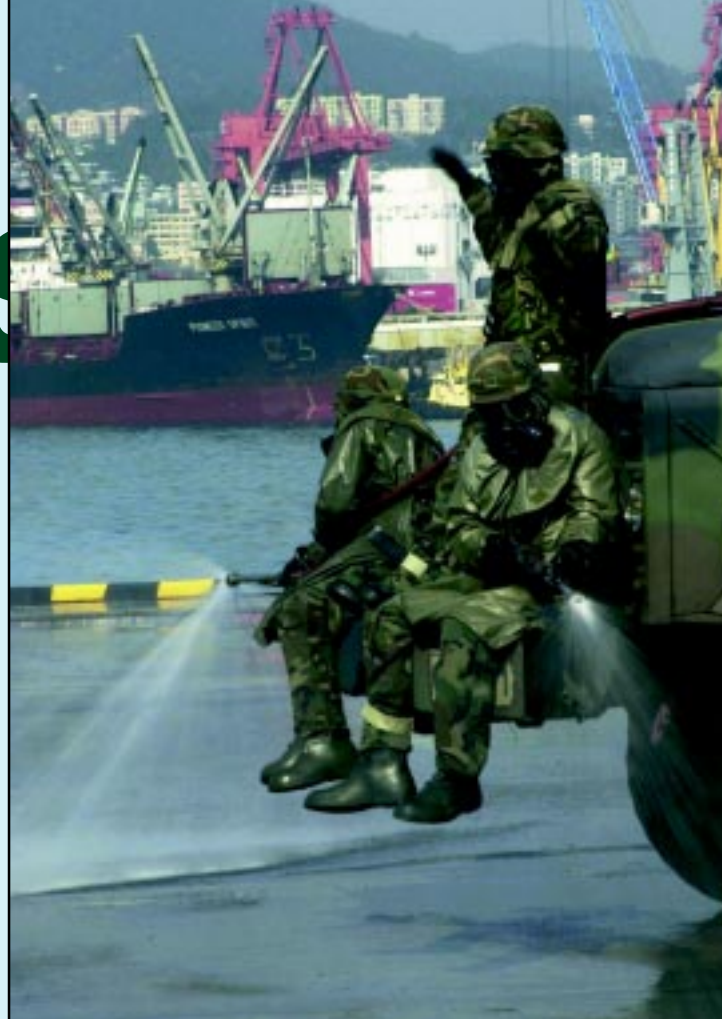
Hundreds of American and Korean soldiers and civilians took part in a port chemical exercise in Pusan recently to test the ability of the logistics complex to withstand an attack by chemical or biological agents.

More than 50 Korean national employees joined their American soldier co-workers from the 837th Transportation Battalion in donning chemical protective gear and cleaning up the dock area from a simulated chemical missile attack.

The 837th has the mission of bringing in and sending out cargo for military forces on the Korean peninsula. The need to keep supplies moving demands both military and civilian employees be ready to work through any kind of emergency, including a full-scale chemical or biological attack, said Maj. Todd R. Wolf, the battalion executive officer and commander for the exercise.

"We have to be prepared to survive the first contact of a chemical or biological attack, and, if need be, to continue to work moving cargo off ships, decontaminate it, and move it to an area where it can be used by the troops," Wolf said.

Surviving an attack or continuing the work of the battalion wouldn't be possible without the 54 Korean national employees who work alongside the soldiers, and actually make up the bulk of the manpower for the unit. To make sure the civilians are ready for these emergencies, they must train the same way, use the same tech-



ROK and U. S. soldiers from the 23rd Chemical Battalion clean up "hazardous" material during a recent decontamination drill on Pier 8 in Pusan as part of Foal Eagle 2000.

niques, and survive to work the same way as their counterparts in uniform, Wolf said.

"Basically, if they do everything the same way, we know we will be safe with them by our side," said Sgt. Ricky L. Hopson, a traffic management coordinator for the 352nd Transportation Battalion out of Jacksonville, Fla., who came to Korea to take part in this exercise.

The civilian employees seemed to agree. Piong Chin Nam, a supervisor for the pier operations, said he felt the training made all the civilians more comfortable about working with the soldiers in a time of emergency. Using the same equipment, knowing that it works, and knowing that the soldiers can count on their civilian comrades, made him more confident in his safety, he said.

The Korean Augmentees to the U.S. Army assigned to the unit took part in the training as well, saying it helped them feel that they were able to meet any emergency that could jeopardize their mission.

Sgt. In Ho Jung, a KATUSA assigned to the 837th, said they had done the chemical training before, but this time the realism was increased by the time constraints and specific missions they were required to accomplish as part of the exercise.



TSGT James E. Loz

Korean national employees and U. S. soldiers from the 837th Transportation Bn., cover vehicles and trucks to protect them from contamination.

MPs practice their mission of . . .

SUBDUING THE ENEMY

Enemy prisoners of war (role-playing Republic of Korea soldiers) wait to be processed at an EPW camp during Foal Eagle 2000. (Below) A 728th MP Battalion soldier searches a prisoner for weapons and contraband.

Story and photos by Sgt. 1st Class James Yocum

Soldiers from the 728th Military Police Battalion and members of the 2nd Republic of Korea Army practiced their combined roles in handling enemy prisoners of war as part of Foal Eagle 2000.

Maj. Timothy J. Richards, the executive officer for the 728th Military Police Battalion, said the MPs train on all aspects of handling enemy prisoners of war throughout the year, but only during Foal Eagle exercises are they able to actually put all their training to the test with the ROK forces.

"This is one of the few times a year we get to train on this, one of our wartime missions," he said. "We do training throughout the year, since this is one of our core missions as military police, but only once a year do we get to do the full-fledged event."

Richards said that while all military police in the U.S. Army are responsible for handling EPWs, the MPs in Korea face the need for not only taking and handling them, but also for following the agreements outlined in the Status of Forces Agreement with the Republic of Korea to turn over U.S.-captured prisoners to the host nation.

Volunteer ROK soldiers played the roles of enemy soldiers through all of the steps, from capture to the eventual transfer to the ROK unit that conducted the training with the 57th Military Police Company, one of the

subordinate units of the 728th.

Once the role-players had surrendered, they were searched, taken to the camp, and run through eight processing stations.

The stations cover identification and inprocessing, personal hygiene, medical evaluation, clothing issue,

administrative information, property return and identification card/fingerprinting, and finally the records review. During this time, as much information as possible is gathered on the EPWs so the MPs can accurately report their capture to the EPW's country and to international agencies like the Red Cross.

First Lt. Robin Smalline, 57th MP Company platoon leader and OIC of the site, said working with the 2nd ROK Army soldiers on this mission really opened up her soldiers' eyes.

"After doing this for awhile, my soldiers realized that the EPWs are not criminals," she said. "They are simply soldiers doing their jobs when they are captured. That made them

more understanding."

Smalline also said the communication and cooperation with the ROK forces have been excellent.

"We work with the ROK Army pretty consistently in our training," she said. "Much like anything else, we've practiced this on paper a lot, but when you get everyone out here doing it together, and in a week you've got it down, you know the things you've planned to do will work."



Training excellence

by Gen. Thomas A. Schwartz

My theme for this huddle with you is training. Training to warfighting readiness is our top priority and remains our most important focus.

Tough, realistic training ensures our servicemembers can fight tonight and win. I strongly believe that good training is how we take care of people.

I am proud of what I see every day — Individual, collective, joint and combined training is an exciting part of serving in Korea. Through the integration of our reserve component forces we stand as a winning 'Team of Teams!'

Quite simply, we train as we fight — as a team. Our three major annual exercises — Ulchi Focus Lens; Foal Eagle; and Reception, Staging, Onward movement and Integration — include active and reserve joint forces and the Republic of Korea armed forces. These exercises allow us to train at both the tactical and strategic level — It simply does not get any better!

More importantly, joint and combined training is what keeps our ROK — US alliance together — it is the best alliance in the world! Our ROK allies are awesome Warfighters! They know the terrain and we should always seek to learn from them.

Remember, we are forward deployed and train today on a potential battlefield. The North Korean military threat remains strong. Although relations between North and South Korea are improving, we must stay vigilant and prepared. And we stay prepared through tough, realistic training where every servicemember plays a vital role.

Values such as teamwork, commitment, and a burning desire to win are

proud traits of American forces. Therefore, it is important that we maximize training time to reach professional excellence. It takes teamwork and that means you must assist your buddies in overcoming their weaknesses. Teamwork and a winning spirit are an unbeatable combination — the ultimate force multiplier! The benchmark of professional excellence!

But training excellence starts with leaders. There is no question that competent and confident leaders must rehearse training and master the skills first before teaching their subordinates. I can assure you that servicemembers count on their leaders to prepare them to fight, survive and win on the battlefield.

More importantly, always train to standard and not to time. As Theodore Roosevelt once said, "Good Ships and good guns are simply good weapons, and the best weapons are useless save in the hands of servicemembers who know how to fight with them."

" Rest assured, training excellence reaps benefits for the entire team in terms of high morale, pride, and unity of effort — You can count on it! "

Therefore, practice each event until proficiency is met. Rest assured, training excellence reaps benefits for the entire team in terms of high morale, pride, and unity of effort — You can count on it!

But tough, realistic training in Korea means staying safe, too. The weather, terrain, and road hazards



Gen. Thomas A. Schwartz

Commander: U.S. Forces Korea

Commander in Chief: United Nations Command and ROK/U.S. Combined Forces Command

pose dangerous risks. Every servicemember must practice safety in all training aspects. Use common sense and conduct risk assessments in all training phases. Use the buddy system, too. We must prevent the senseless loss of life or limb due to careless accidents.

Let me end by saying that our training continues at the right pace. Our training is carefully planned and executed to maintain combat readiness, but not at the expense of breaking our people or equipment; therefore, the use of simulations and command post exercises enable servicemembers to maintain proficiency while conserving training resources.

It is through balanced readiness that we maintain our warfighting edge while taking care of quality of life and infrastructure improvements. The fact is, servicemembers simply perform better when their needs and expectations are met.

I look forward to visiting your training and I am proud of your commitment.

Thanks for everything you do every day.



VE SAFETY

Story & photos by Pfc. Nicole C. Adams

A frantic phonecall to one non-combatant evacuee, informing her of an impending contingency, sent her packing and scrambling to get herself and her children organized, packed and into an evacuation control center. All the while, her husband is being briefed on the impending contingency.

She was not only responsible for various important forms and documents, such as birth certificates and social security cards, but she had to pack enough personal items to go to the United States.

From the ECC, she and her children were rushed down to Pusan where they awaited transportation to the United States, either by plane or ship.

Okay, so that isn't quite how the October non-combatant operation Courageous Channel went, but in a real world situation, that would pretty much sum up the process.

There were hundreds of NCEs required to go through the registration process in Yongsan, but about two dozen volunteered to take the exercise all the way to Pusan.

For most, going through the whole process is important to familiarize themselves and, often, their children.

Sharon E. Haynie, who also participated in the last exercise, thought the latest exercise "was important enough to take the kids out of school so if it happened, they wouldn't be scared." Her first experience gave her confidence in the system and in herself and her family's ability to get out of the house and down to Pusan safely.

For the command, it is a way to exercise the system in the same way that an exercise like Foal Eagle takes place, according to Capt. Cristian J.T. Simon, Joint Task Force, NEO logistician.

V EXPRESS

After arriving at the ECC, participants registered through the NEO Tracking System. The system tracks participants as they move through the evacuation process from Korea to the United States.

After going through medical, billeting and transportation checkpoints, the NCEs and five escorts were directed to the buses waiting outside to take them to the train station.

The NEO logistician and several unit NEO wardens escort participants. Unit wardens are chosen by the commander and are responsible for keeping the NCEs informed of the NEO process and to notify them of the contingency. "The NEO warden is the crucial link between the commander and the evacuees. Without them, people would have no idea where to go in the

event of an emergency," Simon said.

During the five-hour trip, conversation was virtually non-stop. Participants talked about previous exercises and any other topic that could fill the time.

NCEs were taken from the Pusan train station to Camp Hialeah, where more processing was done. But to add to the excitement, Armed Forces Korea Network greeted



A volunteer from Pusan shops in the 'Texas Street' market with the Courageous Channel participants.

them and interviewed several participants.

Once all of the inprocessing was done, it was time to have a little fun. After checking in to the hotel, everyone was allowed to do what he wanted to. Many went to the Pusan Pub where they danced to the local band. Others went bowling, while some did some "pre-shopping." After breakfast the following morning, the real shopping began. NCEs were taken to a shopping area directly across from the train station to allow as much time for their excursion as possible.

"The activities are definitely an incentive for the families to volunteer. The intent behind the exercise is, like it says, to exercise the NEO system, but that doesn't preclude the



Pfc. Jerry T. Hale, 18th MEDCOM NEO warden shows Chin Loefstedt how a child's hard-to-fit hood works.

NCEs enjoying themselves in the process," Simon said.

But the time came quickly to reload onto the train. The talking hardly ceased on the way home. "We had a great time. It was very enjoyable and educational for all of us," said Wilfredo DeLeon.

When they arrived back at Seoul, evacuees headed for the bus and rode back to their respective control centers. The 'emergency' was over.

After arriving back home, the evacuees were glad this was just an exercise and they hadn't received a frightening phone call warning them of an emergency.

However, they did think that, if a contingency did occur, they would be familiar with the evacuation process.

"Practice can only improve a real life situation," Clement said.

Sharon E. Haynie comforts her daughter Michelle before boarding the bus.



FROM SEA TO SHINING SEA...

U.S. COAST GUARD GETS IN THE ACT



Tech. Sgt. James E. Lotz

Story by Sgt. Jason Souer

The Coast Guard uses 25-foot Boston Whalers to patrol the waters in Pusan.

U.S. port security crews from the U.S. Coast Guard, Army and Navy performed shore patrols and underwater security sweeps in Pusan during Foal Eagle, clearing the way for U.S. Naval vessels participating in the exercise.

U.S. Coast Guard Chief Warrant Officer Bob Thompkins, 313th Port Security Unit, Tacoma, Wash., said the drill tested each unit's capabilities but, more importantly, gave the units a rare chance to work side-by-side.

Coast Guard sailors used 25-foot Boston Whaler patrol boats loaded with 50-caliber machine guns and two rear M-60 machine guns to protect the coastal waters of the port. The small but speedy gunboats can reach speeds in excess of 40 knots.

"The boats' primary use is surveillance and protection," said U.S. Coast Guard Lt. Cmdr. Lee Christopherson of the 313th PSU. "If we can stop something, good. We'll stop it. If we have to call in additional support, we'll certainly do that as well."

To identify friend or foe, the 313th also set up a mobile command post that monitored the port's activities much like an E-3 Airborne Warning and Control Aircraft would monitor air activity during a contingency.

Assisting the Coast Guard during the Pier 8 port security scenario were divers assigned to the U.S. Army Mobile Diving and Salvage Unit, Fort Shafter, Hawaii. They provided 10 divers, whose job was to detect and mark any mines or obstructions under the water.

Also on hand were U.S. Navy explosive ordinance disposal crews who provided assistance disarming explosives found during the pier security sweeps.

In order to perform their duties, the units had to ship in their boats and weapons aboard Naval vessels. The journey took about two weeks and took the cooperation of the Korean civilian port authority.

"The people at the Port Authority have been great. We couldn't have asked for better support," Thompkins said.



Sgt. Jason Souer

Sgt. Curtis Custer, Army Mobile Diving and Salvage Unit, Hawaii, patrols the Pusan coast.

Warriors blaze the

Story by Maj. Robert Whetstone

Thawing conditions between the two Koreas are great for future prospects of peace, but it's not enough to change the way soldiers of the Republic of Korea and U.S. alliance train on a daily basis.

It was business as usual for the

had to defend this key terrain against a ferocious ROK tank battalion.

The sound of small-arms fire echoed through the narrow valley and helicopters pierced dense smoke with a thunderous roar as the force-on-force exercise got into full swing. The U.S. forces were on the defensive in the first of two major battles.

with. "The (ROK soldiers) are very tough. They don't care about the cold or rain ... they just keep coming at you," said Bolser. "They are a very crafty force, and they use their natural surroundings very effectively."

Commanders from all levels, including Gen. Thomas A. Schwartz, commander in chief, U.S. Forces

Korea, watched from an observation point as U.S. and ROK tank units met head-on in tough, realistic simulated combat. It wasn't actual fighting, but the smell, sounds and sights helped keep ROK and U.S. soldiers training at an extremely high level.

"I felt the training was as real as it could possibly get," said Bolser, a Gulf War veteran. "I've never seen that much smoke — it was all over the valley. And the sounds of gunfire were everywhere."

ROK tanks blasted toward U.S. defenses, leaving no doubt they meant to reach their objective. But winning or losing was not the

objective of this force-on-force battle. What mattered most was to train a combat-ready alliance to defend democracy here on "Freedom's Frontier."

"My platoon got a lot of training value out of the exercise," Bolser said. "We went through many sleepless nights and countless rehearsals, but we really enjoyed the exercise."



Pfc. Jimmy Norris

Tankers with 1st Battalion, 72nd Armor try "punching" through the enemy's defenses with their M1 Abrams tank.

Warriors of the 2nd Infantry Division and a ROK armor battalion as they conducted force-on-force and decontamination exercises during Foal Eagle 2000.

The sun peaked through the jagged mountains of Twin Bridges Training Area Oct. 31 as smoke blanketed the enemy's likely avenue of approach. The 1st Battalion, 72nd Armor forces

"The ROK tanks got through some of our defenses, but we stopped them about midway through with our tank ditches, minefields and wire obstacles," said Sgt. 1st Class Donald Bolser, platoon sergeant for 2nd Platoon, Company A, 2nd Engineer Bn.

That's not to say that the ROK forces were in any way easy to deal

rough 21D Country

Story by Pfc. Jimmy Norris

Camouflage-faced soldiers spread out along the hill known as Carp West.

Machine-gun fire filled the air as tanks fired thunderous volleys, which resonated through the entire Twin Bridges training area. The battle was on, and the soldiers of the 1st Battalion, 506th Infantry were charged with securing key terrain to facilitate the movement of friendly forces.

At the front of one hill, soldiers spewed machinegun fire at a tank to draw its fire and allow another soldier, armed with a Javelin anti-tank missile, to get a shot fired. The result — another kill.

The enemy consisted of Republic of Korea light infantry and armor, renowned for their ferocious fighting in Korea's narrow draws and valleys. It would be no easy fight.

It was Nov. 3, the last day of Fowl Eagle, and it was the American's turn to take the offensive. So far they'd been successful — devastating the opposition while taking minimal casualties, according to Sgt. Steve Chandler, an infantryman with 1st Bn., 506th Infantry.

"Second platoon destroyed eight tanks, three armored personnel carriers and one ACE (armored combat earthmover). They killed more of the enemy than the entire task force," said 1st Lt. Chris Bartos, 1st Platoon, 1st Bn., 506th Inf.

While Fowl Eagle takes place every year, this year was the first in which light infantry participated. "It's good to see the effect light infantry can have on the battlefield," said 2nd Lt. Alexander Marone, 1st Bn., 506th Inf.

"You can take a small infantry platoon against a large armor force and just devastate them. For example, my platoon can take out a whole company of armor," added Bartos. While the outcome of the battle was still dependent on what the American armor would do, the main issue wasn't who won or lost. "It's good training," said Bartos. "It's a long field problem so it wears on the guys, but it's a really good mission. It helps us practice combined arms."



A Republic of Korea soldier fires on an enemy defensive position.

Master Sgt. John Brenci

While training was the purpose of this exercise, soldiers weren't without other motivation. "We definitely wanted to see how we'd stack up against the ROK soldiers," said Spc. David Thompson, 1st Bn., 506th Inf.

The battle was far from over, and it would be hours before the American soldiers would know how they compared to their Korean counterparts. The fight would continue throughout the day, but the true test would come when the ROK army's K1 tanks locked horns with the American M1 Abrams tanks.

Victory or defeat would come from that battle of behemoths.

Keeping the enemy at bay



*Defenders protect
Kunsan Air Base
assets during night
opposing forces attacks.*

By 1st Lt. Kelly Cahalan

Kunsan Air Base defenders faced attacks that tested every ounce of their defensive fighting abilities during Foal Eagle 2000.

The crucible for the air base defense exercise occurred Oct. 26 around 9 p.m. when 175 U.S. Army Airborne Rangers from Fort Lewis, Wash., jumped onto Kunsan to challenge the skills of the base's combined forces.

Gunfire, groundburst simulator explosions and people shouting, "halt!" were heard from all sectors. Simulated grenades were tossed into defensive fighting positions, simulated explosive packages were left at key locations, groups of simulated dead gathered around designated areas and HMMW-Vs and tracks patrolled the perimeter.

When the Rangers stormed the base, the importance of a strong ground defense force was shot home.

Eighth Security Forces Squadron members planned and trained for weeks before the exercise. Despite the simulated kill ratios between friend and foe, it was clear that all the defenders' hard work and preparation had paid off.

"The opposing forces (OPFOR) kept us busy all night, every night," said Capt. Kit Lambert, 8th SFS operations officer. "But the defenders protected the wing's aircraft so they could fly and Kunsan could do its mission."

"The OPFOR had been scoping us out, but they haven't gotten close," said Tech Sgt. Don Gurganus, 8th CS NCO in charge of force protection. "I think they're scared of us. Our concertina wire would stop a track."

Since the NCC and the 8th SFS Mobile Reserve

command post are located next to each other, 1st Lt. Russell Hunt, 8th SFS Mobile Reserve Flight commander, decided to share defense responsibilities along the border of the two buildings. Sharing the perimeter defense allowed troops to defend other areas or work to keep the base's network operating.

Security forces also trained with defenders from the Army's 1/43rd Air Defense Artillery PATRIOT

Battery to familiarize both groups about different defense tactics each service uses, according to Capt. Eric Bradley, Foxtrot Battery commander

On the night of the paratrooper attack, the security forces called the base to "stand-to." All available selective arms personnel were posted to defend against the attack. The rest of the base remained locked down, allowing the defenders space to identify and destroy the enemy.

Army Sgt. Kevin Shaw from Echo Battery was working in the Combined Defense Operations Center when "stand-to" was called. Finding the best location he could, he said

Kunsan defenders hold off Special Forces attack

he "took out seven of them before I was killed."

For the 8th SFS Mobile Reserve Flight, Foal Eagle proved to be more engaging than for some other base defenders.

"We actually get to go out to all the firefights while everyone else has to wait for the fight to come to them," said Tech. Sgt. Chris Ridenour, 8th SFS Mobile Reserve flight squad leader.

Mobile Reserve Airman 1st Class Luis Gonzales explained his exercise highlight: "That's easy – taking the Ranger's headquarters!"

Texas troops prove they are...

Ready to Rock

Story by Spc. Juli L. Gonzalez

Months of planning, thousands of miles of travel on land, air, and sea, and hands-on training in their wartime theater were all part of the Foal Eagle experience for the 35th Air Defense Artillery Brigade.

Fort Bliss, Texas, is home for the 35th ADA BDE. However, "Korea is the Brigade's principle wartime focus. Korea constitutes the standard towards which the brigade designs all of its training efforts," said Col. Richard McCabe, brigade commander.

"The opportunity to come to Korea, bring the entire brigade headquarters, and all of my command and control capabilities from the U.S. to practice our wartime skills is a uniquely rich opportunity, and our efforts have been very successful during this exercise," McCabe said.

Maj. Christopher Burgess, operations officer with the 35th ADA said,

"Our goals while here in Korea encompass everything involved with the tactical missile defense of critical assets on the Peninsula.

"We started with the strategic



Soldiers of the 35th Air Defense Artillery Brigade set up their Tactical Operations Center.

deployment from Fort Bliss. Upon arrival in Pusan, we tactically moved to our positions, traveling over 200 miles at night on Korean highways, which was quite a feat, especially with individuals unfamiliar with the road systems here," continued Burgess.

They then integrated into their positions. Smooth cohesion with units already here was the key issue. When the 35th deploys to Korea, it assumes command of the 1st of the 43rd Air Defense Artillery, stationed throughout Korea and under the command of the 6th Cavalry BDE during peacetime.

Another important aspect was to work themselves into the base defense plans and execute force protection training.

"Participating in Foal Eagle, and being here in Korea, has enabled us to have a good handle on our wartime mission," said Pvt. William Lang, personnel administration clerk with the brigade.

Spc. Joshua Mannin, air missile defense work station operator with the 35th, said, "This experience has been very interesting, and not something we usually do. In fact we are part of history. This is the first time since Desert Storm that the entire brigade, to include our

headquarters division, has deployed."

Mannin found the exercise to be very valuable.

"We were given the opportunity to work and excel in our real wartime mission. And though I hope I'll never have to, I know I'll be ready to use my training when it really counts."

Spc. Juli L. Gonzalez

Standing ready

Patriot missile launchers with the 1st of the 43rd Air Defense Artillery Bn., Foxtrot Battery at Kunsan Air Base stand ready during Foal Eagle 2000.

Although there were no tactical missile defense scenarios scripted into this year's exercise, the Foxtrot and Echo batteries participated in the defense of the air base and trained with the Kunsan "defenders" to familiarize themselves with each others defense tactics. Kunsan hosted the air base defense portion of the exercise. "The exercise gave us a chance to practice some of our operations in a realistic environment," said Capt. Eric Bradley, Foxtrot Battery commander.



Staff Sgt. Theresa McCullough

Soaring into battle...

By JO1 Mark A. Savage

The Yokosuka, Japan, based aircraft carrier USS Kitty Hawk began its participation in Exercise Foal Eagle Oct. 24, with a simulated attack that sank a U.S. warship.

In response, the U.S. Seventh Fleet deployed units and forces around and inside the Korean peninsula. The units include the Kitty Hawk and Carrier Air Wing FIVE, USS John McCain, USS Chancellorsville, USS Cowpens, USS Vincennes, and the attack submarines USS Kamehameha and the USS Honolulu, amphibious units operating off the west coast of Korea and several South Korean surface and subsurface units.

"Foal Eagle provides an opportunity for the Kitty Hawk battlegroup to operate with other forces in the Western Pacific region and improve interoperability with our South Korean allies," said Lt. Jerry Cornett, the CVW5 undersea warfare officer.

There were also Marine, Army and Air Force units on the Korean shore and, depending on the exercise events, some units played the "good guys" while others played the aggressors.

"We're in a simulated war," said Cmdr. Wayne Sharer, Hawk's operations officer. "There were ships that tried to attack us, and we launched aircraft to counter those threats. There were also aircraft that flew out to take a look at us or tried to attack us. That was handled by aircraft already in the air or aircraft on alert status."

Aboard Kitty Hawk, the exercise involved every squadron, with training in strike warfare, air warfare, surface warfare, undersea warfare and naval special warfare. Cornett said several of these areas involved training with the other U.S. services and the South Korean military.

"The air wing is practicing power projection strikes," Sharer said. "They used the Pilsung Range and several other locations to fly over and practice their coordination and execution between us and forces ashore to complete the missions,"

Though the exercise may be in high gear in Korea and throughout the battlegroup, in Hawk's combat direction center, it was still business as usual, but with increased activity.

"Nothing really changes for us," said CDC's operations specialist, Petty Officer 2nd Class, David McElroy, from Boston.

"We do this every day. Our primary job is to keep an eye on the aircraft. We watch them go up, and we tell them where to go, and we work with detection and tracking to keep an eye out for the bad guys. I think it's good that we get together with other countries to conduct these exercises so we all understand how our allies work and we can work together," he said.

The exercise wrapped up for Hawk/FIVE Nov. 1, followed by a port visit to Pusan, Korea, for three days of rest and relaxation.



An A-6 Prowler is catapulted off the USS Kitty Hawk forcing it to accelerate from 0 to 180 miles per hour in two seconds.



Pfc. Nicole C. Adams

"We're in a simulated war. There were ships that tried to attack us, and we launched aircraft to counter those threats."



A Day at the Beach

ROK Marines assault a Pohang beach.

Story by JOCS Mike Welding

An amphibious assault launched by U.S. and Republic of Korea Marines from U.S. Navy ships proved to be a major Naval operational highlight of Foal Eagle 2000.

Seventh Fleet's permanently forward-deployed Amphibious Ready Group (ASG) forces, which are based in Japan, are regular participants in the exercise, but this year marked the return of a large-deck amphibious assault ship to Foal Eagle with the USS Essex serving as the command and control ship for the ASG.

Lt. Allon Turek, the Amphibious Squadron Eleven action officer for Foal Eagle, said the Essex brought awesome combat power to this year's exercise.

"Essex carried all the helicopters and Landing Craft Air Cushioned (LCAC) amphibious assault vessels. It also carried the majority of the 31st Marine Expeditionary Unit, which was instrumental in projecting combat power ashore."

The USS Fort McHenry embarked Navy Landing Craft Utility (LCU) amphibious vehicles, as well as the MEU's amphibious assault vehicles.

"The most significant change for the ship was working with LCAC's vice LCUs," said Operations Specialist Second Class Frederick Clayton, the ship's lead planner for LCAC opera-

for the ARG and simulated Naval Surface Fire Support while the Marines conducted their assault."

Another significant aspect of this year's training was the change in overall command of amphibious operations from the U.S. to their ROK counterparts, Turek noted.

"Both the U.S. and Korean planners

U.S. Naval ships add a new dimension to amphibious assaults

tions. "We had to learn how to adapt to operations using the high-speed machines for hours at a time. LCAC operations involved a whole new set of operating procedures."

There were several other Navy firsts in Foal Eagle 2000. "This is one of the first Foal Eagle exercises where we steamed with a guided missile destroyer from start to finish," said Turek. "USS John McCain provided air, surface, and undersea protection

were very experienced and had devoted a lot of effort to improving communications and liaison efforts. Good communications helped us resolve all the small issues that appeared after the exercise started."

"This year's exercise was a resounding success," he said. "When compared with previous Foal Eagle exercises, I think this one will be looked back on as the one that really stands out."

Honoré commands 2nd ID

Maj. Gen. Russel L. Honoré speaks to leaders and soldiers after assuming command of the 2nd Infantry Division. Honoré took the reins from Maj. Gen. Robert F. Dees during a change of command ceremony Oct. 20 at Indianhead Field, Camp Casey. Honoré joined the division after serving as the vice-director for operations, Joint Staff, Washington D.C., since August 1999. He also served as the assistant division commander for maneuver and assistant division commander for support with the 1st Cavalry Div., Fort Hood, Texas.



Courtesy photo

Extensive deployments lead to extra pay

By Joe Burlas

An Army punch clock began ticking Oct. 1 that tracks the number of days a soldier spends deployed and will signal when that soldier may be due for some extra pay.

The FY 2001 National Defense Authorization Act, signed into law by President Bill Clinton Oct. 30, clarified the deployment definition and authorized payment of \$100 per diem to each servicemember, active or reserve, deployed more than 401 days within a rolling 730 day window.

"The intent of the Personnel Tempo Policy is to force commanders at all levels to better manage soldiers' time away from home," said Capt. Danita Dempsey, Personnel Tempo staff officer for the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel.

The congressional definition of a deployed day is "Any day which, pursuant to orders, the member is performing service in a training exercise or operation at a location or under circumstances that make it impossible or infeasible for the member to spend off-duty time in the housing in which the member resides when on garrison duty at the member's permanent duty station...."

The (Department of Defense) PERSTEMPO working group determined overnight time spent in support operations, exercises, on- and off-post unit training and mission-support temporary duty count as deployed days.

Disciplinary confinement, absent without leave, schools, hospitalization and leave in conjunction with a deployment event do not count.

The group decided that a day away starts on one day and ends on another and could be less than 24 hours. The return day does not count.

The Fiscal Year 2000 National Defense Authorization Act required all services to start tracking individual deployments with the start of FY 2001. Time deployed prior to Oct. 1 does not count.

Servicemembers can review their PERSTEMPO count on their leave and earnings statements. A statement appeared on the October LES to show where the PERSTEMPO information will appear in later months.

For more information, call Maj. Philips at 724-8256 or Staff Sgt. Wright at 724-7914. (*Army News Service*)

Troop opinion survey results are in

A questionnaire sent out by the Improved Quality of Life and Incentives for the Korean Experience Working Group has come back, and the results have confirmed the importance of initiatives already underway.

The results showed U.S. Forces Korea members wanted an upgraded infrastructure, improved family housing, more command sponsored/accompanied tours, tax breaks/exemptions and guaranteed follow-on assignments of choice.

"Many of the results are already included in several of the QOL Incentives that Gen. Thomas A. Schwartz, (commander, USFK), has addressed with both the Service Chiefs and counterparts within the Office of the Secretary of Defense," said Casmir E. Nitkowski, working group chairperson.

"The questionnaire was designed to solicit both positive and negative comments as well as other ideas which could influence an individual's decision to stay or come back to an assignment in Korea." The questionnaire was randomly sent to troops throughout the peninsula. More than 11,000 troops responded.

Nitkowski welcomes additional comments about being stationed in Korea. He can be reached at (DSN) 723-3237. (*EUSA Public Affairs*)

Korean citizens visit D.C. war memorial

Story and photo by Sgt. John R. Rozean

This year marks the passing of 50 years since the beginning of the Korean War, where many U.S. servicemen risked and lost their lives to preserve South Korea's freedom. Five corporate members of the Korea chapter of the Association of the United States Army took the time Sept. 18 to visit the Korean War Memorial in Washington, D.C.

The corporate members were in Washington attending the AUSA Annual Meeting.

During the visit, the members placed a wreath at the memorial, and talked with some Korean War veterans who happened to be visiting at the same time.

"I thanked them very much. I told (the veterans) that we honor them very much for their bravery, and that we enjoy our freedom and our prosperity now," said Chang, Yong-Ik, a retired Republic of Korea Army colonel and the vice president of the Korea AUSA corporate members. The men communicated silently to one another - shaking hands and patting one another on the back.

"It is good that people recognize what happened over there," said Elbert Teague, a veteran who served in Korea with the 2nd Infantry Division from 1950-52. The veteran's voices were a bit broken by their emotions. They spoke softly, proud of what they did - yet the memories of war

showed on their faces.

"I was on the ship that took (Dwight D.) Eisenhower back from Korea," said R.L. Baldowski, a Navy veteran who was in Korea in 1953 on the USS Helena. He said he was very grateful for the gratitude that the Korean gentlemen showed to him. "They've been real nice," he said. "They were very, very thankful."

The men exchanged addresses, and the Korean gentlemen took a photo and promised to send each veteran a copy.

"All the Korean people remember what they did. And we have a friendship," said Chang. "If they were not there maybe we would have become

(communist) - who knows? We are very grateful. (And) this memorial is an excellent way to remember."

"The most touching part of the memorial for me was the words on the ground," said Park, Jung Ki, the president of the Korea AUSA corporate members. The words gave honor to the Americans who fought a war they did not understand for a country and a people they did not know, he said. "We are those people, and we could not help but be touched very deeply by that."



Five corporate members of the Korea chapter of the Association of the U.S. Army visit the Korean War Memorial in Washington, D.C.

Soldiers recognized for supporting Secretary of State North Korea visit

Five Eighth U.S. Army soldiers were presented the Joint Service Achievement Award Friday by EUSA Commander Lt. Gen. Daniel R. Zanini for their support to Secretary of State Madeline Albright's visit to North Korea last month.

Sgt. 1st Class George R. Bassham Jr., a wheeled vehicle mechanic with the 34th Support Group, was the vehicle commander for fuel support for ground convoy movements.

Staff Sgt. Daniel A. Seymour III, a driver with the 34th Support Group, drove the fuel support vehicle for ground convoy move-

ments.

Sgt. 1st Class Phillip R. Quillen and Sgt. Phillip E. Herndon, both explosive ordnance disposal specialists with the 718th Ordnance Company, provided ordnance security support during the trip.

Pfc. Edgar R. Gonzalez, a journalist with the EUSA Public Affairs Office, was the meeting's official photographer.

"I don't think we expect to get praise for everything we do," said Bassham, "but it's nice to receive recognition. This was a little overwhelming." (*EUSA Public Affairs*)

North Korea returns 15 sets of Korean War remains

Remains believed to be those of 15 American soldiers, missing in action from the Korean War, were repatriated on Veterans Day, Nov. 11, Korea time. This is the largest number of remains recovered during a single joint recovery operation.

The remains were flown on a U.S. Air Force aircraft from Pyongyang, North Korea, under escort of a uniformed U.S. honor guard to Yokota Air Base, Japan, where a United Nations Command repatriation ceremony was held.

Troop Talk with the CINC

Han River to facilitate the transition to war.

Issue: *Can we get a larger post exchange at Camp Carroll? We have to travel one hour on MSR 1 to Camp Walker in Taegu for a regular-sized PX.*

Response: A project for a four-story PX at Camp Carroll has been identified in the out years (2005 and beyond). The Camp Carroll PX was expanded by approximately 2,250 square feet and modernized about four years ago. Camp Carroll is expecting construction of family housing to begin within the next three or four years. The addition of family housing at Camp Carroll should provide the additional customer base to support a larger PX currently being programmed.

Issue: *Why did you cut the number of command sponsored E-5 and below slots? This was one of the few incentives we had to attract soldiers?*

Response: During our last session, I mentioned that I wanted to bring in line the right number of command-sponsored billets with our ability to provide for you a decent quality of life. We have many folks still living off-post in housing that is considered substandard. I want to change that. Currently, our infrastructure cannot handle the number of command-sponsored people we have. We are reducing command-sponsored positions now, but over time, they will increase again. My long-range plan is to house everyone who is command-sponsored on-post. By 2005, we should have new family housing units built here in Seoul and at other installations where accompanied tours are allowed and ready for occupancy. But, you also need to understand that everyone will not be offered command sponsorship. Command sponsorship is reserved for those positions vital to or unique to the command's mission where continuity will enhance mission effectiveness.

Editor's Note: *This is the third in a series of monthly articles addressing issues and concerns of military forces serving within the U.S. Forces Korea. USFK Commander General Thomas A. Schwartz routinely visits the soldiers, sailors, airmen, and Marines stationed on the Korean peninsula and conducts Sensing Sessions to receive feedback on issues ranging from military service to quality of life. The following topics were raised during recent visits.*

Issue: *What time are we supposed to get off work after a day of Sergeant's Time? Why don't we have "Phantom Time" or family/soldier time like we had at Fort Hood and Germany? Are soldiers exempted from GI parties during Soldier's Time?*

Response: EUSA Policy Letter 13 states that soldiers will be released at 4 p.m. On Thursdays for Soldier's Time – soldiers are released to conduct personal business. Any garrison activities scheduled or performed during Soldier's Time, including "GI Parties," are in violation of this Commanding General EUSA Policy 13. The leadership at all levels will set the example by closing down shop and allowing soldiers family time/soldiers time.

Issue: *Why do soldiers lose on the exchange rate when it comes to housing cost of living? I usually lose money when it comes time to pay my rent. Why do I have to go off-post to get the best exchange rate?*

Response: Exchange rates are like stocks and bonds, they usually vary each day due to the constant buying and selling of currencies by financial institutions all over the world. The Department of Defense Military Banking Facility contract and applicable regulations ensure that our servicemembers receive the absolute best possible exchange rate available through authorized financial institutions. Our Military Banking Facilities

(Community Bank) offer very competitive exchange rates when compared to authorized, regulated financial institutions like Cho Hung Bank of Korea. In fact, an analysis for the months of June and July 2000 revealed that Community Bank had a better exchange rate than Cho Hung Bank 40 percent of the time. In addition, we discovered that the biggest percentage difference in exchange rates offered by the two banks was 2.99 percent — a difference of \$2.51 on a one million won rent. The small, unregulated money exchanges, like the ones located outside of many of the Yongsan Garrison gates, often offer a better exchange rate than regulated financial institutions. Many of these money exchanges are performing unauthorized foreign exchange transactions.

Issue: *I'm from 164th Air Traffic Services (17th Aviation Brigade) and I have a problem with our mission. We are living in Yongsan when our mission is to deploy to the southern part of Korea.*

Response: The 164th ATS has dozens of widely dispersed "go to war" sites, many of which are at remote locations or Republic of Korea installations. The southern part of Korea represents just one of many areas in which the 164th ATS will operate upon transition to war. Regardless, we are moving to consolidate most of the elements of the 164th ATS (including Yongsan elements) at K-16 in an effort to position more of the unit south of the